



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

respectively. As seen in the telescope the rings have widened perceptibly, so that the ratio of minor to major axis is about 0.09.

Uranus is in the southwestern sky in the evening. It does not set until 1^h15^m A. M. on November 1, and on December 31 it remains above the horizon until nearly 9:30 P. M. It remains in *Aquarius* moving slowly westward until about the middle of November. It then begins its eastward motion, and will, up to December 31, move nearly 1° in that direction. It remains in the neighborhood of the fourth magnitude star λ *Aquarii*, being at the end of December less than 4° west and 2° south of the star, the planet moving slowly toward the star.

Neptune is in the eastern and southeastern quarter of the sky in the evening moving very slowly westward in the constellation *Cancer*.

LECTURES IN ASTRONOMY

San Francisco is noted for its public spirited citizens, and the Astronomical Society of the Pacific is fortunate enough to number many of them among its members and friends. One of these citizens provided the funds for the course of popular lectures in Astronomy which was given in San Francisco under the auspices of this Society in the season 1920-1921.

It is a pleasure to repeat here the announcement made at the Annual Meeting of the Society in January, 1921, that another one of them has made provision for a similar course for the present season. The donors of these two funds and other members of the Society are engaged in securing additional donations to the end that a permanent foundation for such lecture courses may be established. One such donation has already been made and others are in prospect despite the trying financial conditions of the times.

The first lecture of the present course will be given in Native Sons Hall, San Francisco, at 8 o'clock in the evening of Friday, October 14, 1921, by Mr. Ferdinand Ellerman, Astronomer in the Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, on "The Sun."

The second lecture will be given at the same place and hour on Friday evening, November 11, 1921. The speaker will be Dr. J. S. Plaskett, Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., who will take for his subject "The Dimensions of the Stars." Both of these lectures will be illustrated by lantern

slides and will be phrased in non-technical language. They are free to the public and all who are interested in astronomy are cordially invited to attend.

Four additional lectures are scheduled for the evenings of December 16, 1921, January 13, 1922, February 17, 1922, and March 17, 1922. Announcement of the speakers and their subjects will be made later.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE.

NOTES FROM PACIFIC COAST OBSERVATORIES

THE TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1922

The shadow path in this eclipse will cross the following possible points of observation:

1. *Maldivé Islands*, Indian Ocean. Longitude 73° E, latitude 3° N. Duration of total phase $4^m 10^s$. Sun's altitude 34° . The chances for clear sky are said to be good, but the prevailing winds are reported heavy. An observing station would be practically at sea level. There are no scheduled steamers running to the Maldivé Islands.

2. *Christmas Island*, Indian Ocean. Approximately two hundred miles directly south of the extreme west end of Java. Duration approximately $3^m 40^s$. The Sun will be 12° north of the zenith. This island is only a short distance within the northern edge of the shadow path and about 50 statute miles from the central line of the shadow. The climate is tropical, but the chances for clear sky are reported to be moderately good. The British Joint Eclipse Committee will send an expedition to Christmas Island. The observers plan to arrive several months in advance of the eclipse date, to obtain night photographs of the sky needed in connection with the Einstein problem.

3. *Ninety Mile Beach*, northwest Australia. The central line of the shadow path enters Australia close to the combined telegraph and post station of Wollal. Duration $5^m 18^s$. Sun's altitude 58° . This region of Australia is excessively dry. The average rainfall for August, September and October does not exceed 0.06 inches monthly. The percentage of cloudiness is low in September and the winds light. An observing station at Wollal would seem to have decided advantages as to weather conditions and duration of